

## NEWS CULLED IN THE CAPITAL

ACTIVITIES OF STATE DEPART-  
MENTS—OTHER HAPPENINGS

Special Columbus Correspondent.

**URING** the first week of the fall term of the supreme court, which begins Tuesday, Sept. 26, motions only will be heard by the court. The hearing of cases will begin Tuesday, Oct. 3, when the appeal of the Hocking Valley railroad from the order of the Ohio public utilities commission directing it to reduce coal rates from the Hocking field to lake points will be heard. The second case to be heard will be that of the Epoch Producing Corporation, owner of the film, "The Birth of a Nation," which wants the court to knock out a decision of the state moving picture board barring the picture from the state. It is expected that the members of the court will witness private exhibitions of the film to better qualify themselves to determine whether it should be allowed to be exhibited.

**Will Appeal Case.**  
An appeal will be taken to the state courts by Charles L. Dye, Marietta saloonist, from the decision of the state liquor license commission taking away his license because of his conviction of two federal law liquor violations. The decision of the commission affirms a finding of the county board. Under the Ohio law, two convictions of the license law is sufficient ground for revocation of the license. While admitting that the question was a close one, the commission contends that under the scope of the state license law it has the right to take notice of violations of federal liquor regulatory laws and revoke a license for such violations. Dye was fined a total of \$5,500 and sent to the Ross county jail for six months by the federal court for shipping liquor from Ohio into West Virginia as milk and for rectifying liquor without taking out a federal license.

**Postpones Action.**  
The state emergency board has postponed until its meeting in October action on the request of the state industrial commission for funds for the retention of 15 assistants whose services are declared to be needed by reason of the growth of the compensation business of the state. The controversy between the commission and the two sets of efficiency experts regarding elimination of positions so as to effect a big saving in the cost of running the department has operated to hold up action by the emergency board on the request for money to retain the assistants mentioned. The recommendations of the efficiency experts were severely criticized by the commission at a recent meeting with the board.

**No Provision for Agents.**  
The law authorizing the establishment and maintenance of the new women's reformatory at Marysville does not make any provision for the appointment for field agents such as other penal institutions have. The attorney general's department says that the state board of administration may authorize the appointment of as many such agents as may be deemed necessary and fix their pay. The appointment of these agents is to be made by Supt. Mittenfior of Dayton, head of the reformatory. She will indicate to the board how many agents she needs. The next legislature will be asked to provide for the permanent appointment of such agents and clothe them with power to make arrests. The administration board cannot invest the agents with this authority.

**Flood Protection Survey.**  
Prof. M. B. Hammond was elected chairman of the board of appraisers of the Franklin county conservancy district. The other members are W. E. Cherry and J. P. Andrex. A preliminary survey of the plans for flood protection was at once started and a report is expected within 10 days. After the report is made the conservancy board will vote on the official plan and then it may be carried to the common pleas court by any objectors not satisfied with the plan.

**Will Test Ruling.**  
The Columbus Automobile club is going to test the validity of the recent ruling of Attorney General Turner that justices of the peace have no legal right to fine speeders unless a waiver is signed by the accused, giving the justice authority to pass sentence without carrying the case to a higher court, it is announced. The club thinks that some of its members have been fined illegally by justices.

**Will Retain Position.**  
Louis McAllister of Marietta, who was provisionally appointed superintendent of the hog cholera serum plant and farm at Reynoldsburg, some months ago, will be retained in that position.

**Out of Harmony.**  
The state board of health will hold another meeting the latter part of this month and again try to select a secretary to take the place of Dr. E. F. Campbell, who resigned several months ago to become dean of the college of medicine of the Ohio State university, and there are no indications that an agreement or understanding has been reached regarding filling the vacancy. Dr. Homer C. Brown of Columbus, one of the members, says that unless the board can get together it would be to the interests of the state if all members would resign.

**He Knew Pigs.**  
Herbert was found of giving realistic touches to his reading lesson. He had been corrected repeatedly by his teacher for adding words that were not in the book. In a lesson about pigs Herbert read the concluding sentence: "And the little pig said, 'Wee, wee, wee, wee, wee, wee.'" The teacher interrupted him. "Herbert, read that last sentence again. Can't you see that in the book there are only two 'wees'?" Herbert looked up defiantly. "Teach-

## UNCLE SAM, LAND AGENT, BUSY MAN

Real Estate Business of Government Has Increased in Recent Years.

### WESTERNER DIRECTS AFFAIRS

Clay Tallman, Chief of Federal General Land Office, Believes Great Achievement Has Been in Lessening Delays.

In spite of the fact that millions upon millions of acres of the public domain have been settled by homesteaders under the federal homestead act and it has been generally supposed that the greater part of the public lands have been occupied, Uncle Sam's real estate business continues to be quite active. In fact, it has grown steadily during the past few years, according to reports which recently have been made public. As there is still left more than a quarter of a billion acres in the public domain, it is not expected that the government will go out of the real estate business for some time to come.

The manager of Uncle Sam's real estate business is Clay Tallman of Nevada, who was made chief of the



Clay Tallman.

general land office by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, who has general supervision over the land office.

Mr. Tallman has instituted many reforms in the administration of the land office, the most important of which, he believes, is that which has reduced the delays in acting upon homestead final proofs and applications for surveys.

The lessening of these delays, it is believed, has been partly responsible for the increased amount of business handled by the land office in the past two years.

**Review of Year's Work.**  
In the belief that few people have any idea of what the general land office has to do or how extensive its field of operations is, the department has given out a review of the work done by the land office during the fiscal year 1915. According to this review, the land office has done these things during the year:

Patented 18,025,427 acres, as against 12,678,076 acres in 1913 and 10,135,475 acres in 1912.

Issued 2,711 patents on desert-land entries, embracing 448,752 acres, as against 2,127 patents embracing 346,794 acres during the year previous, 2,296 patents embracing 356,477 acres in 1913, and 2,285 patents embracing 364,728 acres in 1912.

Issued 1,669 patents in fee to Indians, relieving 202,050 acres from restrictions against alienation, and rendering such acreage subject to taxation, as against 986 patents, embracing 122,432 acres in 1913, and 1,051 patents, embracing 137,267 acres in 1912.

Patented 146,079 acres under the Carey act, as against 4,244 acres the year before and 35,170 acres in 1912-1913.

Patented and certified under railroad and wagon-road grants 1,824,142 acres, as against 828,911 acres in 1914, 1,340,968 acres in 1913, and 20,975 acres in 1912.

Allowed entries of public and Indian lands for 16,861,214 acres, as against 16,522,852 acres in 1914, 15,867,222 acres in 1913, and 14,574,688 acres in 1912.

Approved and accepted original surveys covering 11,888,387 acres, and 2,350,962 acres of resurvey, an acreage largely in excess of accepted surveys in any year during the last two decades.

**Opened Up "Lake" Lands.**  
Surveyed and opened to entry 27,416 acres of Arkansas lands heretofore erroneously shown on the plats of survey as lake or sunk lands.

Rejected 600 applications for Indian allotments, for the reason that it was ascertained, through new methods of investigation, the applicants were not entitled thereto, thus rendering 95,000 acres of land subject to other disposition.

Sold 889 tracts of land surveyed as villa sites, fronting on Flathead lake, Montana, for \$125,000, some tracts selling for \$300 per acre. First sale of the kind in the disposition of public lands.

Settled and disposed of a long-standing controversy involving the exchange of over 400,000 acres of land in the Navajo and Moqui Indian reservations, Arizona, for lands outside of said reservations.

Restored to settlement and entry after special investigation in the field,

er," he declared, "there never was a little pig that said 'wee, wee' just twice, and then stopped!"

**Quite Realistic.**  
"That woodland scene in the second act was no natural that I imagined I could actually hear the bears growling," said the western man to the theatrical manager.

"Oh, I guess that was the chorus girls you heard," replied the manager. "They haven't been paid for six weeks."

7,805 acres in the Imperial valley, California.

Surveyed in the field, under the Alaska coal leasing act of October 20, 1914, the coal lands in the Matanuska, Berling river and Nenana coal fields, organizing therefor 15 separate field parties.

Surveyed within railroad grants, during 1914 and 1915, 4,008,000 acres, as against 1,630,000 acres in 1912 and 1913.

### NATION'S MERCHANT MARINE SHOWS THE GREATEST GAIN

Increase in Tonnage in Two Years Nearly as Large as That of All Other Nations Combined.

The American merchant marine made a larger gain than that of any other country in the world during the two years following the outbreak of the European war. In fact, the gain of American ships is nearly as great as that of all other nations combined. These figures, contained in the annual volumes of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the year ending June 30, 1916, are accepted by Uncle Sam as authoritative.

The American merchant marine has increased from 3,174 ships with a gross tonnage of 5,388,194 in 1914 to 3,245 ships with a gross tonnage of 6,148,961 in 1916.

Results of the changes wrought by two years of world warfare are perhaps less marked than has been generally supposed. The world's merchant shipping is less by 406,416 gross tons than at the outbreak of the war, while during the two years just before the war merchant shipping increased from 44,600,677 tons in 1912 to 49,089,552 tons in 1914.

Since the outbreak of the war the shipping of neutral nations has gained 827,019 tons; and the shipping of the allies has gained 289,740 tons, while shipping under German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish flags is 1,503,215 tons less.

The increase in American tonnage is mainly due to the ship-registry act of August, 1914, which permitted American owners of ships under foreign flags to obtain the American flag and register. To this act is also attributable part of the losses of British, German, and all other foreign shipping, as well as 350,000 tons of shipping under the British flag, 150,000 tons under the German flag, and 125,000 tons under other foreign flags, owned by Americans, secured American registry. British tonnage thus transferred is greater than the net British loss during the war. The German merchant marine is the heaviest loser, 1,397,744 tons, almost wholly through the transfer to other flags, either under our registry law or through capture by the allied powers. Very few German merchant vessels, except auxiliary cruisers sunk by gunfire in battle, have been destroyed.

### OUTPUT WORTH OVER BILLION

Uncle Sam's Census Figures Show Iron and Steel Business of Country Has Reached Great Proportions.

The United States produces normally more than a billion dollars worth of steel and iron annually. These figures are shown by Uncle Sam as a result of the census of 1914, in which year the value of the products amounted to \$919,537,244. The statistics for 1914 covered a period of marked depression, unofficial figures estimating the output in 1914 to have been 25 per cent less than in 1913. The output in 1909, the last previous year covered by the census reports was valued at \$602,349,573. These figures are taken to indicate that the normal output now is well above the billion-dollar mark.

The reductions in the output from 1909 to 1914 were greater in railway steel, because of the absence of extensive railroad building or rebuilding in 1914. The output of rails in 1914, not including rerolled or renewed rails, was only 1,842,041 tons, valued at \$54,000,918, as compared with 2,858,549 tons, valued at \$81,128,205 in 1909, a decrease of 35.6 per cent in tonnage and 33.4 per cent in value.

The production of armor plate, gun forgings and ordnance showed a big increase in 1914, the value of the output increasing 87.3 per cent, as compared with the output of 1909.

### EAST TO HAVE BIG FOREST

Uncle Sam Already Has Purchased 1,396,367 Acres in White Mountains and Appalachian Regions.

Uncle Sam already has purchased or approved for purchase 1,396,367 acres of land on the headwaters of navigable streams in the White Mountains and Appalachian regions to be included in the great national forest which is being created in the East under the provisions of what is known as the Weeks law, which was passed by congress in 1911.

The government has practically completed its purchase in the northern portion of the White Mountains. With the land recently purchased, a total of 688,086 acres in the White Mountains has been acquired.

Congress recently appropriated the \$3,000,000 of the original fund which was not spent in the beginning of the work and which consequently reverted to the treasury. This money, according to the officials in charge, will be used mostly to round out the lands already acquired, so that they may be easily and economically administered. In making future purchases it is stated that the policy will be to select those tracts which block in with lands already purchased and which are offered at the most reasonable prices.

**Industries Show Big Gain.**  
A great increase in the extent of its manufacturing industries is shown by the report of the census bureau for Jersey City, N. J. This report shows that the amount paid out in salaries in 1914 was 62.2 per cent larger than in 1909 while the total amount paid in salaries and wages in 1914 was \$25,829,000, an increase of 41.5 per cent over 1909. The value of the city's products in 1914 was \$164,529,000, as compared with \$128,775,000 in 1909.

## THE OHIO RECORD

FLASHES FROM ALL SECTIONS  
OF THE BUCKEYE STATE.

Latest Gist of News Brought Home to Our Readers Through This Column.

**Open Hard Luck Bridge.**  
Fremont.—The Tindall bridge, south of Fremont, has just been opened to the public. The bridge was originally washed out by the flood in 1913 and the commissioners made a contract for a new span over the Sandusky to cost \$15,000. When the bridge was partially constructed it again was washed out, and this has occurred twice since.

**Applies for Pension.**  
Newark.—Mrs. Samuel B. Lovejoy, who will reach the century mark if she lives until Oct. 26, is the first woman to apply for a pension under the new Ashbrook law. Mrs. Lovejoy in her younger days was an intimate friend of Barbara Fritchie.

**Looks Good.**  
Columbus.—Five hundred and twenty-five requests for help at the state city employment bureau for one week and only 449 persons to fill same would indicate that Ohioans are pretty busy.

**May Break Record.**  
Columbus.—Six thousand students are expected to attend Ohio State university the coming year, over 1,200 already being enrolled. Students are coming from nearly every state in the union and there are many coming from foreign countries.

**Professor in Hospital.**  
Columbus.—Prof. W. R. Dazenby, professor of agriculture and horticulture at the state university, is seriously ill at Grant hospital in Columbus, suffering from pleurisy. His wife was summoned home from a summer sojourn in the east because of his critical illness.

**Fines Found to Be Illegal.**  
Galion.—Ray McClellan refused to pay a fine for drunkenness at Mt. Gilead and appealed to common pleas court. It was found that all fines imposed in Mt. Gilead for intoxication for the last 24 years had been illegal.

**Sun Causes Insanity.**  
Fremont.—After he had attacked his wife and children and threatened to kill them, John Sampson, aged 44, farmer, was adjudged insane and removed to the Toledo hospital. A sunstroke is the cause of his mental trouble.

**Increases Size of Plant.**  
Alliance.—The Alliance Machinery Company will spend \$500,000 on new buildings and machinery to double the capacity of its plant, it is announced. Employment will be afforded for 500 additional men.

**Masons Dedicate Temple.**  
Wooster.—The Masonic commanderies of Mansfield, Akron, Canton and Massillon took part in the dedication of the new \$50,000 temple by Wooster lodge. The dedication marks the centenary of Masonry in Wooster.

**Call Referendum on Ball Law.**  
Bellevue.—A referendum vote has been called at the November election on the ordinance recently passed by council prohibiting Sunday baseball in Bellevue.

**Want Experiment Farm.**  
Bellevue.—Farmers are circulating a petition asking for the establishment in Logan county of a county experiment farm.

**Paper Changes Owners.**  
Columbus.—The Columbus Democrat, a weekly newspaper, has been taken over by James Ross, chairman of the Franklin county Democratic committee, and Rodney J. Deigle, former sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio senate, has been put in as editor in chief.

**M. E. Conference Opened.**  
Steubenville.—The annual northeast Ohio Methodist Episcopal conference, one of the largest in Methodism, convened here.

**Large Family of Mourners.**  
Findlay.—At the funeral of Mrs. Susannah Hummel, 82, were 37 grandchildren, 42 great-grandchildren and six great-great-grandchildren.

**New Libraries.**  
Toledo.—Five new branch libraries will be opened at Toledo next year, offering a field of endeavor for at least 20 young women.

**Bankers' Meeting.**  
Columbus.—Ohio bankers gathered here for a three-day convention, over one thousand being in attendance.

**Dedicate Church; No Debt.**  
Fremont.—With ideal weather, large congregations and impressive ceremonies the new Evangelical church at Lindsey was dedicated Sunday. At the close of the day's program it was announced that the subscriptions and pledges for the day aggregated close to \$4,000 more than sufficient to wipe out the outstanding claims.

**Salary Revision.**  
Toledo.—Councilmen here plan to make salary revision as city administration endeavor to reduce expenses.

**Will Extend Lines to Detroit.**  
Columbus.—An expenditure of \$40,000,000 is entailed in the plans to extend the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad to Detroit, it was announced recently at the office of the general superintendent of the road in Columbus.

**Plans Work for Vets.**  
Toledo.—Rev. G. T. Sprag of the Toledo city mission plans taking care of itinerants and vagabonds by providing work for all and then arresting those refusing to work.

## DOWN BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL

**D**OWN Bright Angel trail straggle the hardy burros. Then up Bright Angel trail they scramble again. Part of the way their saddles were empty, where the trail clings so closely to the precipitous wall of the Grand canyon of the Colorado that there is no room for a rider to stick on. Winding its tortuous way upward, twisting about rocks, clutching the mountainside by inches, the trail gradually climbs the steep ascent from the river bed of the rushing Colorado to the heights above, 6,000 feet above, a mile straight up in the blue from the dark depths of earth's most wonderful treasure chasm of beauty.

You have not seen America until you have descended Bright Angel trail in Arizona, writes Earl William Gage in the Utica Saturday Globe.

Nowhere else on earth exists such a depression into the surface of the earth, from 1,000 to 6,000 feet deep. The canyon of the Yellowstone is trifling in comparison with the Grand canyon of the Colorado river in Arizona. The great gorge is 217 miles long, varying from 9 to 13 miles in width, the maximum depth being 6,000 feet. Here the tourist stands at the top of the mountain peak at the start and to gain the victory land must descend 6,000 feet of sheer rock. Elsewhere, we stand at the foot of the mountains and must ascend.

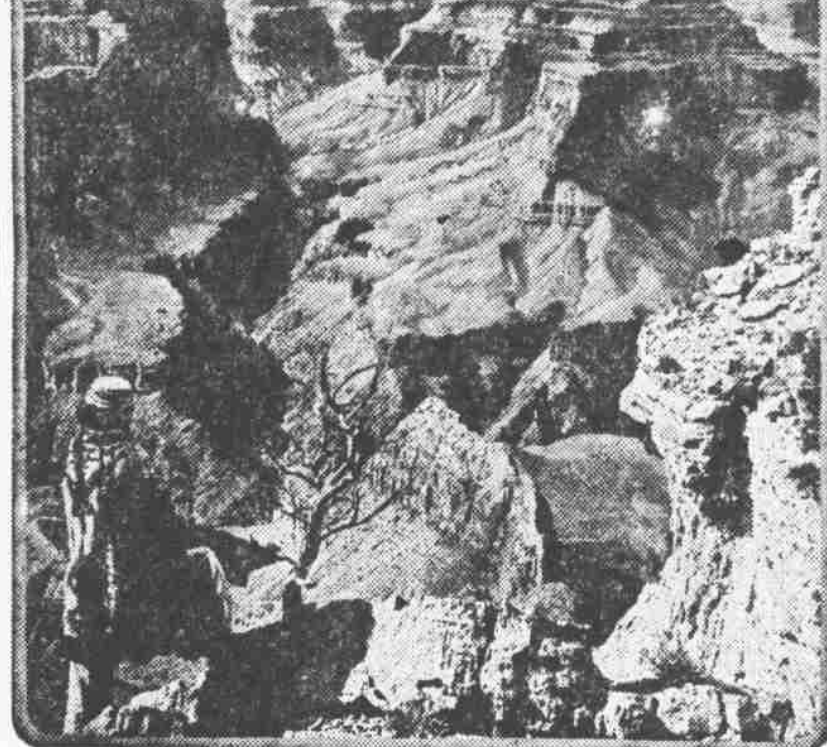
At the Grand canyon the rules that regulate tourists are reversed in everything. "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the greatest thing in the world," says one writer. It is absolutely unparalleled and its beauties and grandeur are far beyond the grasp of the writer or the artist. More commanding than Yosemite or Yellowstone, more beautiful than majestic Niagara, more mysterious in its depth than the

about 16,000 square miles. Over practically all of this nearly level expanse one geologic formation, the Kaibab limestone, is surface rock. Along the eastern border of the district a sharp downward bend, known as a monocline, carries the beds to a lower level, where they resume their nearly horizontal attitude and continue eastward beneath the higher strata of the plateau. The upward edges of these higher faces are known as Echo cliffs.

On the north the district is walled in by another line of cliffs and terraces, running east and west along the southern border of Utah. These have been carved by erosion out of the higher strata of the plateau and rise in huge steps northward to elevations of 11,000 feet or more. The southern border of this district is marked by an abrupt descent to lower country along a series of cliffs carved from the plateau strata.

The northern portion of the Grand Canyon district is divided into five minor plateaus or plateau blocks by great lines of fracture or flexure, which trend north and south and are roughly paralleled.

**Long Series of Canyons.**  
The Colorado river crosses the plateau province from northeast to southwest. It has carved a series of canyons whose total length exceeds 500 miles. All these canyons are clear-cut, deep gashes in nearly level plateaus and their step-like walls descend abruptly by their steepness of bold cliffs and narrow ledges. The river at the bottom carries the drainage from the whole western front of the Rocky mountains in Colorado and southwestern Wyoming. Because of the general impassability and inhospitable character of the bordering deserts, these canyons form a barrier to



LOOKING ACROSS GRAND CANYON

Himalayas in their majestic height, the Grand canyon remains the first natural wonder of the world.

**Nature's Titanic Struggle.**  
While we may say that the Grand canyon is truly a canyon, it is rather an intricate system of canyons, each subordinate to the river channel in the midst. The river channel, lying more than 6,000 feet below the vision, seemingly is a rather insignificant trench, attracting the eye more by reason of its somber tone and mysterious suggestion than by any appreciable characteristic of the chasm. It is perhaps five miles distant in a straight line, and its uppermost rims nearly 4,000 feet beneath the observer, whose measuring capacity is entirely inadequate to the demand made by such magnitudes. Here some great battles of nature once took place, which have left its effect strikingly visible, yet of which we know nothing. The surrounding country looks for all the world like the mouths of a thousand still volcanoes, while the coating over the surface of the peculiarly shaped depressions is like volcanic ash in texture.

The Grand Canyon district lies in northwestern Arizona and coincides with a local uplift, or structural swell, in the Colorado plateau. Its area is

human travel more effective than the Rocky mountains. The Colorado river is unbridged for 700 miles, a distance about equal to the distance between New York and Chicago.

**Home of Old Cliff Dwellers.**  
Evidences of former human occupation are found everywhere in the Grand Canyon region, but as few of these ruins are well preserved there is nothing especially spectacular about them, save as of historic interest. Here at one time abounded crude stone houses. Some of these ruins are perched high under overhanging ledges which still show the blackening of the smoke from their fires; others lie among huge blocks of debris that have fallen from the cliffs; still others stand in the open, away from any natural shelter. The only well-preserved shelter are the old storehouses, built high up among the crevices in the canyon walls.

And into the depths of this wonderful plunges Bright Angel trail, named by Major Powell. It is one of the few trails that permit human beings to enter the land of splendor. Almost everywhere huge walls of rock bar entrance to this cliff-protected chasm, where nature's God has wrought such marvels, which no man could equal.

**"Devil's" or Devil's Wood?**  
After the murderous fight for Devil's wood, one of the greatest strongholds of the Germans between Albert and Bapaume, British soldiers, with that sense of humor that never fails them, rechristened the spot.

They named it "Devil's" wood, and with the following description of it before the conquest was accomplished no one will suggest that there is any propriety in the new nomenclature given to the place. "I can't tell you anything about that fight in the wood," said a sergeant to a press representative. "It was too horrible for words. It was like a seething caldron all stirred up, smoke and blood and fire and din everywhere. It was a wood of big trees, dense with undergrowth. Snipers and machine guns were posted everywhere. The machine guns had even been hoisted up into the trees, and in some cases we found the snipers had been chained to them just as the snipers had been chained into the trees. The Germans poured every sort of high-explosive shells into it. It was not human. It was a fight of machinery against flesh and blood. All

around you saw bits of trees and earth and bits of human bodies blown into the air—the most hideous sights I've ever seen."

**New Use for Pulmotor.**  
The latest brand of fish story comes from Bethel, Me. On invitation of Mr. Bingham, a party left for Penesseewassee lake for a day's fishing. The members got so many fish that on their way out they were stopped by the commissioner. They had more than the law allowed, so they turned back and resuspending the surplus with a pulmotor put them back in the lake.

**Child Hygiene on Wheels.**  
Kansas claims the honor of being the first state to send out a traveling child hygiene exhibit. The state board of health has fitted up a special car with photographs, model beds, sensible clothing and other "better baby" lessons which will visit various points in the state. Dr. Lydia A. De Vilhais will accompany the car and give lectures. The Pullman company donated the car, and so far one railroad has offered to haul it free of charge.